### WHAT MONEY AND LABOR DO

American Woolens with Foreign Stamp Preferred to Goods from Abroad.

Veteran Engineers Who Have Served Long on Indiana Railroads-The Skill Women Have in Wood-Carving-Labor Notes.

SOLD AS IMPORTED GOODS. American Woolens Worn by Many Who Think

They Bought Foreign Cloths. Not long since a Journal reporter met an Eastern gentleman in a city further west who had once been largely interested in the manufacture of woolen goods, and is now an expert regarding that important industry. They were looking at some goods displayed in the windows of a large tailoring establishment, and after looking at them intently for a minute the manufacturer said: "These goods are placarded as imported, but they are not, unless imported means shipment from a New England mill to the West. These goods are very fine, but they were made in Rhode Island by a wellknown manufacturer. There is that suiting marked English, but it isn't. No better goods are made of the kind in England or elsewhere, but that particular pattern is made in a Massachusetts mill. There's that whip-cord worsted—fine pattern—but it isn't German, as the placard states; it was made by a celebrated mill in Utica, N. Y. In fact, of the score of pieces in that window, not over three or four are of foreign make; but they will be sold as

The two, the Eastern visitor and the re-porter, went down the street two or three blocks and came to another establishment where there was a still larger display of woolen fabrics in the windows, with the woolen fabrics in the windows, with the prices attached, as before. "Do you see," said the ex-manufacturer, "these are the same patterns, in part, that we saw up the street, and do you further see that they are not placarded English, French, German? It is an establishment whose patrons evidently care more for low prices than for foreign stuffs. That is, the mass of people are satisfied with a good article at a low

The are steady, industrious, and keep clear to tolk into that if he would leave the decision to experts I would bet him \$500 to \$50 that his sait was made of American goods.

"What of the French goods?"

"Afew years ago, when a lot of French fancy woul dreas goods were all the rage, a daily made to the free that had took them to a Boston house, which did a large retail and wholesale train, and took them to a Boston house, which did a large retail and wholesale train, and took them to a Boston house, which did a large retail and wholesale train, and took them to a Boston house, which did a large retail and wholesale train, and took them to a Boston house, which did a large retail and wholesale train, and the order was duplicated, if don't believe that he could have sold half shad known that they were wince, if pough and known that they were proper is made to the freedom who were the training to the first that the following were been that half as much peryonic to the property of the country which is swom by the masses is made on the country which is swom by the masses is made on the safety made and the state of the country which is swom by the masses is made on the safety made and the safe

would have been the case if we depended upon Europe for them? Lower prices than would otherwise have prevailed. All sorts of woolen goods worn by the mass of people are from 25 to 50 per cent. cheaper than when we depended upon Europe for our main supply. Look at underwear. Do you know that the grades worn by the mass of the American people do not cost over one-third as much as they did in 1860 and earlier? In fact, such goods were then unknown to the mass of the people, and, doubtless, would have continued luxuries had not American brains invented new machinery and American enterprise built up factories which have given the people an abundance of these goods. Why, a very good change of undergoods. Why, a very good change of under-clothing can be bought for \$2-two undershirts and two pairs of drawers, and are good enough for anybody for \$4. It's all due to American enterprise, brains and protection. I have no interest in a woolen factory now-none whatever-but I shall never cease to feel a pride in the achievements of the American people. An American-made coat is good enough forme, and the man who coat is good enough for me, and the man who proceeds upon the assumption that American products in every branch of industry are not as good as those made abroad has not learned the first lessons regarding the intelligence, the enterprise and the skill of the American people. The man who feels that American products are not good enough for him should go and live in the country where they are. He doesn't have a proper apppeciation of his countrymen, and of the great Republic."

VETERAN ENGINEERS.

Those Who Have Worked Many Years on In

diana Railroads. A locomotive engineer who has served many years on the foot-board was talking, the other day, about the veterans of his craft. "There is Phil Boynton, on the Lake Erie & Western, formerly the Indianapolis & Peru road," said he. "He is asdeaf as an adder, but one of the best engineers running into Indianapolis. He began work way back in the early fifties, and brought the first train here from Noblesville. It was run over a flat rail. Andy Smith, on the same road, has been running an old switch engine about here for thirty years or more. On the Bee-line, now a division of the Big Four, there is Samuel Allman, Samuel Rue, Amsden and Sutton. They have been pulling the throttle on that road over thirty years. Paul Quigley comprice; but we have an element in our large cities, particularly in the East, that will not be satisfied with anything unless it is supposed to be foreign, and some of them are so particular, in the East, that an American tailor is not good enough for them, and they have their garments made in London; but they are not so stylish as those made in their own cities."

"But who change the placards, or who put foreign placards on American goods?"

asked the reporter.

"But who change the placards, or who put foreign placards on American goods?"

asked the reporter. engineers who have been long in the service. P. W. Baughn commenced running on the western division of that road in 1858, Webb Ross in 1859, L. D. Bennett in 1860, James Gilduff in 1865 and S. H. Strickland about that time. The Vandalia has some old standbys. Among them are Andy Walker, Nick Dodson, Charles Scott, John McKeever and Jeff Benner. All have been on the road from the time it was opened for business. The Big Four has a number of engineers who have been running on the road from twenty-five to thirty years. They are Ed Walls, James Watson, James Boyd, Geo. Lamb, Lew Thomas, John Check and Dick Murray.

they are not so stylish as those made in their own cities."

"But who change the pheards or who "But who change the pheards or who "But who change the pheards or who "Six and the reportor."

"I can say, or I cannot say. Jobbers sometimes do it; and tailors are not averse to it in the East. They often order their cloths of manufacturers without a pheard or placards or trade-marks of their own. They probably hold, and fairly I think, that so long as they give the would-be foreign purchaser just as good an article, turned out by an American mill, they are not defraudby an American the difference. I went into a leading Boston house that manufactures clothing to order, and also the best grades of ready-made. Formerly they imported their best cooks, but a few years ago the fact and speaks of them as imported. Years ago I went into a complished salesman has not yet learned the fact, and speaks of them as imported. Years ago I went into any properties of the standard of the standard of the standard of the things, that American and protected mills did not turn out goods fitto make a good suit. I wear, said he, a worsted cost same make, because our woolen manufacturers are protected in making mean, worthers and the standard cassimerers made by a Maine mill. He probably told that story all through Indiana, and coblesses believed it. He was imposed unon by some city and wanted a cheaper suit, and he was given as good a suit and a cheaper one from American goods.

"I had another curious experience in a kansas city later on," continued the examined goods. At supper I sat at the same take, we have been on engines of that the world leave the definition of the first her was the shoult of the standard cassi

In speaking of the character of the engineers on Indianapolis roads, an old-time railroader said, yesterday, he did not believe that in any other calling in the State a better class of men can be found. The are steady, industrious, and keep clear of saloons. A large per cent, of them either own homes or have something laid by in bank for a bad time, should it come to them.

that the average male employe cannot attain. In wood-carving, for example, those who have been long in the business say the work is especially adapted to woman's flexible and deft fingers. Likewise, in a number of other departments, women excel where a certain standard of combined delicacy and accuracy is to be reached, requiring at once a quick eye, a steady nerve, and withal, a keen appreciation of minor detail.

"If I were to take the average run of applicants for positions in my place, I would select a woman every time," said the manage of a local wood-carving shop, to a reporter, only a few days ago. "I could then rest assured that my work would be done well, for I have tried both men and women, and I know just what to expect of each. Somehow a man's naturedoesn't seem to be fitted to some lines of work. It is hardly a lack of ability, and certainly not a lack of will-new work which is able to see the little things, and bring them out in all their force. I can little the point better, perhaps, in another way. You put a man, no matter how ever their is held and will. It seems to be an impossibility, and just so it is in two decreased in the wood-carving. I know men who have worked for years at it, and who know are if the has learned how to put in every stirch he will never give the article that inshed appearance that a woman's hand will. It seems to be an impossibility, and just so it is in two decreased that women who have worked for years at it, and who know are in the cooked so had on the do as well as a young girl with half in the cooked like one of the dried wood on the do as well as a young girl with half in the cooked like one of the dried wood on the do as well as a young girl with half in the cooked like one of the dried wood on the

and account of woodens in this 1,20 men. They have a combined capital the sufferers in Scattle a few months ago

work in metals seem to have found a good field here, for in 1850 there was but one, while to-day there are over seventy, with an aggregate capital of \$4,000,000 and an anan aggregate capital of \$4,000,000 and an annual production of \$10,000,000 worth of material. In addition, there are over 600 smaller factories, which make almost every conceivable article, and employ 25,000 hands. Their total capital is more than \$20,000,000, and their total production is valued at \$60,000,000 a year.

Labor Notes. New York has a Bartenders' Union. Detroit leads the country in stove manu-

facture.

Berlin has 340,000 workingmen and 60,000

In 1889 125,000 French-Canadians have come to the States. England's unions have decided to discon-

tinue piece-work. San Francisco building trades will form an eight-hour league.

The barbers' national convention declared against Sunday work. In the Lake Superior region this year 7,-

000,000 tons of iron ore were dug. Indianapolis, it is said, leads the world in the production of hominy and corn-meal. New York has a working girls' vacation society. It sends sick and destitute girls

on a vacation. Detroit barbers want shorter hours. They work twelve and fourteen hours for from \$6 to \$8 per week.

This city furnishes New York city with hard-wood moldings, the several factories baving agents there.

One sheet of paper recently made was eight feet wide and seven and three-quarters of a mile long. In Germany the law makes servants give

a month's notice before leaving. The mistress must give similar word before a dis-A monster labor meeting, to demand school facilities for 20,000 children now crowded out, will be held in New York on New Year's day.

The woolen-mills of this city abjure shoddies and mixtures of all kinds. Their product is the genuine, all pure wool article, manufactured of Indiana wool. Large quantities are marketed in the East, and one of the largest mercantile houses in Philadelphia is on record as preferring Indianapolis, woolens, "because they possess." dianapolis woolens "because they possess the novelty of being all wool."

There is in this country a total number of 250,000 traveling men. In New York State alone there are in the neighborhood of 80,000, and in New York city about 60,000. These reach in their journeyings every city, town and hamlet in this country; they are the great distributors of goods, shipping about 300,000,000 tons out of 400,000,000 carried yearly by railroads. They spend \$1,750,000 per day, or about \$382,000,000 per year (calculating nine months' travel out of the twelve), which is distributed among carriers, hotels, shop-keepers and producers. riers, hotels, shop-keepers and producers.

MIND WHERE YOU SMOKE.

If You Are Not Careful You May Poison Fresh Meat Without Knowing It. New Orleans Daily States.

Experiments have been made recently by M. Bourrier, inspector of meat for the city of Paris, as to the effects of tobacco smoke on meat about to be eaten, and he has given the startling results he has obtained in the latest number of the Revue d'Hygiene.

The results, we say, are startling; for, whereas up to late date, nobody has ever had any idea that there might be anything deleterious or even injurious in meat im-

had any idea that there might be anything deleterious or even injurious in meat impregnated with the fumes of the weed. M. Bourrier has established the fact that in that condition it is always actively and often virulently poisonous.

For example, he cut some beef into thin slices and exposed it for an hour or two to tobacco smoke, and then offered it to a dog which had been kept fasting for twelve hours. The hungry quadruped nosed it and left it severely alone. M. Bourrier then cut some of the same meat into small pieces and concealed it between slices of bread. The deluded dog ate this with avidity; in twenty minutes he commenced to display distressing symptoms of poisoning, and, in a little while longer, he died in great agony. Similar experiments were performed on many other dogs, and on rabbits and guinea pigs, injecting the juice of the meat being had recourse to where carnivorous propensities were wanting. carnivorous propensities were wanting. The result of the experimentation in every case, without exception, was the same, the toxic effect being only more or less pro-

nounced.

And the feature of M. Bourrier's discoveries that should be of special interest to the large class of human carnivora is that the poison in tobacco-smoked meat is not got rid of by culinary processes. For he tried it not only raw, but roasted, grilled and boiled, and in most cases he found that the nicotine bacillus or poison germ was as lively after subjection to the fire as it was before. Herein is the consideration that should give meat-eating mortals pause. For had tobacco-smoked meat been fraught with death, in its unceoked condition alone only the infinitesimal number who like theirs absolutely "untouched of fire" could have been effected. But the experiments of M. Bourrier prove conclusively that cooking does not remove the toxic effects in meat tainted with nicotine, and the discovery, in consequence, assumes a universal interest.

Care, obviously, therefore, should be taken to prohibit smoking in places where foods, especially moist foods, fats and certain fruits are exposed. There is a very common practice in good residences, where the lady is particular not to have her hangings, and carpets, and the like redolent of the odor of stale tobacco, to make smokers retire to the kitchen, at late hours, with their pipes and other paraphernalia of pleasure. In the kitchen, the while, isoften hung up meat for the morrow's dinner. Meat so exposed is not safely used as food.

UGLIEST PEOPLE IN THE WORLD The Lean, Leathery and Utterly Forbidding Bataks Who Inhabit Sumatra.

de fore us who might fairly be termed good looking.

But the older members of the community, the women especially, almost surpass my powers of description to give an idea of their weird ugliness. My companion tersely summed them up as baked monkeys;" but a monkey would at least have had a covering of hair, whereas these dreadful persons had nothing but their very scanty clothing to conceal any part of the leathery integument that was so tightly shrunken over their skeleton bodies, and looked so hard and dry that you expected to hear them crackle when they moved.

Their faces seemed to consist solely of skin drawn over a skull without a particle of flesh, and looked precisely as if some one had tried to make a mask out of old leather, and, failing, had thrown it down in disgnst and stamped on it. Yet they seemed neither decripit nor idiotic. The men carried their complement of arms; one old fellow had girded on the longest and crookedest sword there. He looked like Death with his scythe.

A woman, who resembled one of the dried mummies of blacks found in North Queensland, reanimated, was pounding paddy in a wooden mortar, so I concluded that appearances were deceptive, and that they were not nearly so old as they looked. Indeed, the Malayan races are not long-lived, and really old people are very scarce, such an instance as the Sultan of Brunel, who lived to nearly one hundred, being almost unheard of.

unheard of.

All the breath and the bloom of the year in the bag of one bee; All the wonder and wealth of the mine in the heart of one gem; In the core of one one pearl all the shade and the

shine of the sea;
Breath and bloom, shade and shine, wonder, wealth, and how far above them—
Truth, that's mightier than gem, Brightest truth, purest truth in the universe-all

re for me In the kiss of one girl.—Robert Browning. were for me Where Our Money Goes.

The sympathetic people who sent of their abundance or their little to the relief of "What must be the effect of creating abundance if throwing \$100,000 in a year trade, too, has increased from \$2,000,000 in 1888. Factories that such abundance if the effect of the effect of creating total product was \$10,000,000 in 1888. Factories that such abundance if throwing \$100,000 in a year trade, too, has increased from \$2,000,000 in 1888. Factories that such abundance if throwing \$100,000 in a year trade, too, has increased from \$2,000,000 in 1888. Factories that such abundance if throwing \$100,000 in a year trade, too, has increased from \$2,000,000 in 1888. Factories that such abundance if throwing \$100,000 in a year trade, too, has increased from \$2,000,000 in 1888. Factories that

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